

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter,
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TRIBUNE has many volunteer correspondents, and they
are generally honest and faithful, but persons who
would like to contribute to them must be their own
judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent
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changed as often as desired, but each subscriber
should in every case give the old as well as the new address.
In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the
label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections
or changes they desire made in name or address.CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension,
Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household
matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive
prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper
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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 21, 1890.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES
TO GIVE AWAY.We have decided upon securing 100,000
more subscribers, and to do it will give away
10,000 of the famous Trenton watches to club
members.We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to
every club member who sends us a club of
ONLY TEN subscribers for one year.This is an opportunity never before
offered, because this watch is not a cheap
cheap-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full
jeweled patent-lever movement in a diamond-
set case, warranted for 15 years.
Diamond-set is a compound metal, as its
name indicates, composed of pure silver
and nickel, to give it hardness and color.
It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the
same clear through, and is so warranted.Now, who wants one? There are just
10,000 of them to give away, and we do not
anticipate much trouble in disposing of them
on these terms.An hour's work will get one. We hope
our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

Stanley's Raid into Africa.

There has been some misapprehension
in certain quarters as to how we intend to pub-
lish our narrative of African adventure by
Mr. Herbert, one of Stanley's party upon
his expedition against Emin Pasha. It is
not to be issued in book-form at all, but
will be published exclusively in the col-
umns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.We predict that it will attract more at-
tention than anything published on Africa
for a generation. It abounds in hairbreadth
adventure among wild animals, the slave-
dealers, the cannibals, and other strange and
hitherto unknown creatures of the myste-
rious continent.Aside from its thrilling nature as a story,
it embraces a lesson in modern geography
brought down to a later date than any
school-book printed, and no one who de-
sires to keep posted on the world's progress
can afford to miss it.It will begin in these columns in a few
weeks, and will be run as a serial.
Keep alive your subscription to THE NA-
TIONAL TRIBUNE.The National Encampment strongly in-
formed a measure that THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE has been advocating for years, to
wit, to amend Section 1755 Revised Statutes
so as to extend preference for public em-
ployment to all honorably discharged soldiers.
It now makes a preference only for
those who were discharged on account of
wounds or disability incurred in the service.
The law also lacks obligatory and penal
clauses. It should be made compulsory,
instead of directory, as it now is, and have
a clause affixing a penalty for its viola-
tion. Then it would mean something. As
it now stands, any appointing officer who
chooses to disregard it is at liberty to do so,
and there is no way to compel him to do
otherwise. The comrades should give force
to the National Encampment's sanction by
urging their Representatives to so amend
the law as to cure its present defects, and
make its preference real and substantial, and
beneficial to all honorably discharged sol-
diers.DANIEL WEBSTER said once:
"I shall enter on no occasion on Massachusetts;
she needs none. There she is. Behold her and
judge for yourself."The boys have been up there beholding
her and judging for themselves. They have
decided that Webster was emphatically
right. Nothing can be said in her praise
which can come up to the opinion formed by
those who have had the privilege of tarrying
awhile within her hospitable gates.Who is it says that the Bostonians are
cold, selfish, mean and inhospitable? Fifty
thousand veterans want a chance to call
him a blithering fool and unmitigated liar.THERE is but one Boston, alas! Would
that every city in the country was a Boston,
and every State a Massachusetts.

THE 24TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

All is over now—save a flood of delightful
recollections.The great Reunion has been held, the
long-looked-for visit to Boston has been
made, thousands of gray-haired veterans who
went out in the morn of life from the hills
and valleys of New England to battle for
the Union, and have since made their homes
beyond the Mississippi, have revisited, pos-
sibly for the last time, the homes of their
childhood; the 24th National Encampment
has convened, deliberated and is now history.Naught remains but indelible memories
of a gloriously good time among a people
whose hospitality is as boundless as the sea,
and their loyalty as deep—memories of a
fair, friendly city, whose flame glows two
centuries of our history, whose sons and
daughters have stood among the great ones
of earth, and whose wealth is like that of
Ormuz or of Ind, who decked herself in all
her robes of beauty to welcome the veterans
as honored guests.San Francisco was sumptuous and princely;
weeping skies chilled St. Louis's hospi-
tality; Columbus was genial and homelike;
Milwaukee was bright, breezy and generous;
Boston was all that hospitality could be, all
that money could provide, all that civic
beauty and grandeur, and ideal wealth
could give to make the visit of her guests
enjoyable. For one week her people gave
themselves up to the entertainment of their
guests, and they made a week which will
never be forgotten by those fortunate enough
to be the enjoyers of it. Other cities may
equal the entertainment—they will do very
well indeed if they do; but we can rest as-
sured that none will ever surpass it. Boston
has set the mark too high.Looking back over the week now, with
the cool, critical glance of "the next day,"
no room is found for anything but praise.
There was absolutely nothing to criticize. It
is wonderful that everything was so well
done. There was a forethought and com-
pleteness about every preparation that ex-
cited constant admiration. Everything had
been foreseen and carefully provided for.
In all branches the organization was simply
perfect. The right men had been put in
charge of the right things—they had been
lavishly supplied with money, and they had
considered and worked out every detail.The proceedings of the Encampment
proper could not have been more satisfac-
tory. The sessions were very harmonious.
Every detail of business was thoroughly dis-
cussed in the most fraternal spirit, no wrang-
ling or animosity marred the debate; the
decisions arrived at were so clearly the will
of the majority that the minority acquiesced
with cheerful readiness.The election of Col. Veazey as Commander-
in-Chief, and of his subordinates, gratified
everyone. So did the selection of Detroit as
the next meeting-place. No other persons or
place would have suited everybody quite
so well.The parade was undoubtedly the finest in
the history of the Order. It is doubtful if
it will ever be equaled again. The parade
at Columbus was the finest one before this,
and many believed that no Encampment
would ever show an equal spectacle, but the
procession at Boston was some thousands
larger, was showier in many ways, and con-
tained more attractive features. Clearly the
G.A.R. has not yet entered upon its waning
period.It was a grand time for Boston, it was a
proud one for the Order, and it was a de-
lightful one for the comrades.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The selection of Col. Wheelock G. Veazey
as Commander-in-Chief has met with uni-
versal acclamation. He has all the qualities
desired in the official head of 450,000 vet-
erans.A superb soldier in the field, and closely
associated with—having led, rather, in one
of the most brilliant achievements of the
battle of Gettysburg, he started with that
strong recommendation to the favor of the
veterans and the public.
Next, he is a man of the highest character
and ability. For years he has been regarded
as one of the strongest men in the New
England bar, and held the highly honorable
position of Judge of the Supreme Court of
Vermont, from which he was taken by Pres-
ident Harrison to become one of the Inter-
State Railway Commission. He is a force-
ful, graceful, winning, popular orator, and
will appear to his own advantage and that
of the Order before any assemblage in the
Nation.Further, he is, and always has been, an
earnest, hard-working G.A.R. man. He was
among the earliest to join the Order, and
has stood shoulder-to-shoulder with those
who have built it up to its present propor-
tions. He has worked untiringly wherever
he has found work to do—in the Post-room,
in Reunions, in Department Encampments,
and as a National officer. The comrades of
his Post and Department bestowed on him,
from time to time, every office within their
gift, and he wrought zealously in all. He is
a fitting successor to Gen. Alger as could
have been found, and in his able hands the
banner of the Order will be carried still
farther to the front.The National Encampment approves of
the plan to erect a Memorial Hall at Decatur,
Ill., where the first Post was organized, but
thinks this should be done by voluntary
contributions. This is the better way. The
Department of Illinois should take the
matter in hand, and organize the movement
in a businesslike way.If baked beans and boiled codfish produce
such people as they have in Boston, let us
have that diet prescribed by law for every
part of the country.

DETROIT IN 1891.

In choosing Detroit the National Encamp-
ment made the best possible selection of a
meeting-place for 1891.First, because it is the commercial capital
of the grand, loyal State of Michigan, which
sent 89,372 of her sons—or one soldier for
every eight of her population—to fight for
the Union, and better soldiers than they
were never stood in line of battle.Second, because there never has been a
National Encampment held in Michigan,
and the people there earnestly desired to be
honored with such a gathering. They are
the Yankees of the West, and they will
make their entertainment of the com-
rades as completely satisfactory as the
Yankees of Massachusetts did. More than
that no man can ask. We can never hope to
do better than we did by going to Boston.
We shall be amply satisfied to do as well,
and this we can reasonably expect from the
bravest, thorough-going, big-hearted Wol-
verines.Third, because Detroit is one of the loveliest
cities in the country. It has a delight-
ful situation on the banks of the great river
through which pour the accumulated waters
of Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, on
their way to the sea. It has a population of
200,000 of as bright, progressive, intelligent
and wealthy people as there are in the whole
country, and they will leave nothing undone
to make the visit of the comrades agreeable.
They have magnificent public buildings,
elegant residences, beautiful streets, with an
abundance of parks, ornamental grounds,
etc.In the river and lakes above and below
Detroit are a number of charming resorts,
which will be brought into service in enter-
taining the comrades, and excursions to
them will be among the pleasant features of
the Encampment.Detroit is readily accessible from all points.
The Canadian roads bring it nearer New
York and New England than any other large
city in the interior. Nearly all the roads
in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois connect
directly with those running into Detroit,
while those west of the Mississippi connect
with it by way of Chicago.There is a great deal of interesting history
connected with Detroit. Away back be-
fore American history began it was an im-
portant Indian town. The French took
possession of it 250 years ago as the best
spot from which to control the great Lakes.
In 1701 Antoine de la Motte Cadillac built
Fort Pontchartrain there, and laid the
foundations of the present city. Sixty-two
years later it was given up to the Eng-
lish, on account of the disastrous ter-
mination of the battle for Quebec on the
Plains of Abraham. Pontiac, the great
Ottawa chief, resented this summary trans-
fer of his country, and formed his famous
conspiracy to drive the British out of the
region lying west of the Alleghenies. He
sent his lieutenants against the posts at
Vincennes, Fort Wayne, Chicago, Pittsburg,
and elsewhere, while he reserved the taking
of Detroit for himself. His subordinates
were successful everywhere except at Pitts-
burg, while he was foiled at Detroit by the
discovery of his plot the day before it was
to be executed. He thereupon sat down to
a siege of the place, which he maintained for
11 months, when he was compelled to raise
it. It came into our possession at the close
of the war of Independence, but was re-
surrendered to the British in 1812, and two ex-
peditions sent to recapture it were disastrous
failures. The famous "Massacre of the
River Raisin," which cut off the flower of
the youth of Kentucky, occurred in one of
them. It subsequently fell into our hands
as a result of Perry's victory on Lake Erie,
and Gen. Harrison marched from it to over-
take and destroy the British army, and kill
the great Tecumseh, at the crossing of the
River Thames. It was the Capital of Mich-
igan from 1805 till 1847. It was the home
of that really great statesman, Lewis Cass,
who was Governor of the State, Secretary of
War under Jackson, Minister to France,
Senator from Michigan, Democratic candi-
date for President, and one of the loyal mem-
bers of Buchanan's Cabinet, who fought the
secession conspirators vigorously, and finally
resigned because the President would not
follow his advice about asserting the dignity
of the Government against the rebels in
South Carolina. It was also the home of
the famous Zachariah Chandler, who was
four times elected Senator from Michigan,
and was Secretary of the Interior under
Hayes. It is needless to remind the com-
rades that it is also Gen. Alger's home.Detroit had 770 people in 1810; 1422 in
1820; 2,222 in 1830; 9,102 in 1840; 21,019
in 1850; 45,619 in 1860; 79,577 in 1870,
and 116,340 in 1880. From this it would ap-
pear to be "a right peart grower."The plan, in which the ex-prisoners of
war all over the country, and very many
people who feel deeply with them, are inter-
ested, of erecting a Memorial Building in
Washington City which will appropriately
commemorate their sufferings and loyalty,
has met with the hearty approval of the
National Encampment. It is proposed to
raise a sufficient sum of money to erect a
testimony to these patriots in the Capital
of the Nation which will testify for all time
the unexampled cruelties which they en-
dured with unflinching steadfastness for the
sake of the Government their fathers
founded.This resolution making a change in the
lapel button was very properly laid on the
table in the National Encampment. We can
not afford to make any changes in our badge.
It has become associated in the public mind
with the veterans, and any change would
make confusion, and detract from its value
as an insignia. Let us go on with the badge
as it is, until it is buried with us in our
coffins.The National Encampment adopted by
acclamation the resolution urging that the
display of rebel flags be prohibited by law.
The resolution should have gone farther,
and asked for the prohibition of statues to
rebel Generals.COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL EN-
CAMPMENT.So much talk has been had of the com-
position of the National Encampment that an
analysis of the membership of the 24th,
recently held in Boston, may be interesting.
No roll was called, so there is no official
statement as to who were present or absent.
The roll made up by the Adjutant-General
prior to the Encampment showing those
entitled to seats may be analyzed as follows:

Total membership..... 1,072

This was made up of the following classes:

PRESENT NATIONAL OFFICERS.
Commander-in-Chief..... 1
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief..... 1
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief..... 1
Surgeon-General..... 1
Adjutant-General..... 1
Quartermaster-General..... 1
Inspector-General..... 1
Judge Advocate-General..... 1
Council of Administration..... 42Total present National Officers..... 51
Past Commanders-in-Chief..... 11
Past Senior Vice Commanders-in-Chief..... 11
Past Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief..... 11
Total, Past National Officers..... 33
*The Past National officers are only counted in
the highest grade attained.PRESENT DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.
Department Commanders..... 44
Senior Vice Commanders..... 44
Junior Vice Commanders..... 44
Assistant Adjutants-General..... 44Total, Present Department Officers..... 176
Past Department Commanders..... 359
Of these 21 are counted among the National
Officers, leaving..... 338DELEGATES ELECTED.
Representatives at Large..... 44
Representatives appointed..... 404Total..... 448
Separating those who may be considered
as elected directly to the Encampment from
those who hold life-seats, we have the fol-
lowing result:ELECTED.
National Officers..... 51
Department Officers..... 176
Delegates..... 448Total..... 675
LIFE MEMBERS.
Past National Officers..... 36
Department Commanders..... 323Total..... 359
Majority of elected over life members..... 310THE USUAL RESULT OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT OF PINKERTON MEN.In the employment of a force of Pinkerton
detectives to guard their property during
the strike, the management of the New York
Central Railroad made a mistake. There
had been no violence anywhere along the
line till these mercenaries appeared on the
scene armed with Winchester rifles. Then,
as experience in the past has shown to be
the inevitable result, there was bloodshed.
Matters grew steadily worse at Albany
till Sunday of this week, when the detectives,
growing more reckless, amused themselves
by firing from the tops of moving trains.
Several persons were seriously wounded,
one a woman standing at her own door.
Naturally the people were so incensed that
the local police had to interfere to save the
Pinkerton force from mob violence.The company had no reason to import
these men and place rifles in their hands,
when the local authorities had made no
request for assistance. In fact the Chief of
Police at Albany protested that he could
keep the peace, and objected formally to the
presence of the Pinkerton men as prejudicial
to good order.
It is contrary to the spirit of our institu-
tions to go beyond the County for force to
settle a disturbance, except when the local
authorities have shown their inability to
cope with the difficulty. No such emergency
had arisen on the Central, nor did the situa-
tion indicate the probability of such a con-
dition of affairs.Again, the character of the Pinkerton men
is such that the company should have em-
ployed them only as a last resort. It is
commonly believed that these men are des-
peradoes, without regard for life, and without
moral compunctions against committing any
of their reckless fancy might dictate. They
were brought from a distance, where the
presence of relatives and friends was wanting
to restrain them, and they did not care who
they killed, or how many people they
wounded. The strike has been aggravated
by their participation in it, and the company
has sacrificed public respect by their em-
ployment.The first thing Mr. H. Walker Webb
should do is to send these men, with their
Winchesters, back to Chicago.
If there was one feature of the Boston
Encampment that was more conspicuously
successful than another it was the Reunion
of long separated comrades. The idea that
dominated at Milwaukee in the selection of
Boston as the meeting place for this year
was that it would give an opportunity for
the tens of thousands of New England vet-
erans who at the close of the war migrated
to the Prairie State of the Interior, to re-
visit their old homes, meet their families,
and the home-staying comrades who had
served with them. Thousands of these had
not been to New England since they went
West shortly after the close of the war, and
they will probably never go again. They
were all eager to hunt up their old friends
and relatives, to revisit once familiar spots,
and meet again the men with whom they
had marched, and slept, and fought. Their
joy at these Reunions was unbounded, and
the numberless meetings, campfires and
receptions which were going on constantly
in different parts of the city, were the hap-
piest of the many happy spots in the grand
old town.The National Encampment adopted by
acclamation the resolution urging that the
display of rebel flags be prohibited by law.
The resolution should have gone farther,
and asked for the prohibition of statues to
rebel Generals.

ENCAMPMENT NOTES.

GEN. ALGER AS PRESIDING OFFICER.

The comrades in the National Encampment
have now an opportunity to contrast two dif-
ferent styles of presiding—both perfect in their
ways. Last year Commander-in-Chief Warner
gave them the perfection of parliamentary law,
applied with entire readiness, tact and good
humor. Nothing could have been finer, and it
was only possible with a man who, like Com-
mander Warner, united fine natural abilities to
long experience in deliberative bodies. This
year Commander-in-Chief Alger, as fine a
business man as there is in the country, gave
them an illustration of a business man's meth-
ods. His good humor, and tact were no less
than Commander Warner's, and he professed an
entire ignorance of parliamentary law. His gov-
erning idea was to find out, in the shortest
and most direct way, just what the majority
wanted done, and then to do it with the least
delay. He did not attempt to laboriously disentan-
gle complicated parliamentary knots, but brushed
them aside with the hand of strong business
and common sense, and drove right at the heart
of the matter with unflinching certainty. It is
hard to say which method the comrades liked
the best. They laughed vociferously and
cheered Commander Alger for his contempt of the
mazes of "previous questions," "amendments
to the amendment," "order of precedence,"
etc., which envelop the kernel of the matter,
just as they had laughed and applauded Com-
mander Warner for his dextrous manipulations
of the same, and the confusion he threw upon
the parliamentary experts, always numerous
in the National Encampment, who sought to
trip him up.

A SEASON OF FULLNESS.

There was a season of fullness in Boston.
The city was full of patriotism and welcome,
of generous hospitality, of gladness over the
presence of thousands who have not trodden
their pavements since they marched down their
going to the front. The veterans were full of
joy over their reception and entertainment;
over the sights that delighted their eyes every-
where. The street-cars and hotels were full,
but the fullest of all were the narrow side-
walks in the center of the city. Four-foot
sidewalks are inconvenient at all times, but
with such a large throng of thousands
trying to get north in the face of tons of
thousands trying to go south, along a narrow
cane-way not much more than a yard wide,
with the street a roaring torrent of cabs,
carriages, and street-cars, and you have the
picture presented for 18 hours a day. But every-
body was patient and good-natured, and cour-
tesy never failed, even in the most trying
times. Boston never had such an orderly,
forebearing crowd in her limits. Men who had
fought fiercely 25 years ago could afford to be
patient.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Where in all the country can there be found
braver, nobler women than the leaders of the
Woman's Relief Corps? To see them together
was to make the veteran's heart beat with
pride that he had such friends. Mrs. Kate B.
Sherwood, the gifted poetess; Mrs. Florence
Barker, serene, womanly, but full of tactful
management; Mrs. Elizabeth D'Arcy Kinne,
strong, commanding, and self-poised; Mrs.
Elizabeth Turner, business-like and resourceful;
Mrs. Cora Day Young, nervous, energetic
and untiring; Mrs. Sarah C. Nichols, and
Mrs. Sarah E. Mink, grandly matronly; Mrs.
Sarah A. C. Plummer, the silver-tongued
orator; Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, with the face
of an abbess and the will of a General. All
these and many more equally worthy of men-
tion.The Nation does not possess abler women,
or abler men either, than these. They could
rule the Government just as well as they do
the W.R.C., and take places in the Senate
and House of Representatives to the advantage
of the country. With all this, they are as sweet,
womanly women as can be found in any part,
and happy are the men who possess them as
wives, mothers or sisters. The men are equally
lucky who get them as mothers-in-law, for
their daughters are worthy of their mothers.

HARRISON RAMLIN.

Our distinguished venerable Comrade Har-
rison Ramlin, of Maine, was one of the lions
of the Encampment. He was constantly sur-
rounded by an interested crowd, eager to
shake hands with and hear speak the man
who shared with the martyred Lincoln the
mighty cares and responsibilities of the first
four years of the war. The comrades was in
excellent health and spirits, and had a pleasant
word and a hand-shake for all comers, with a
good story for every fresh group of listeners.
He was dressed in his well-known suit of
black broadcloth, with an old-fashioned swal-
low-tailed coat, in the lapel of which was the
G.A.R. button badge, on his breast was his
Post badge and one showing that he was
an Aid to the Commander-in-Chief. It is
told, as a good joke on the loyal Legion, that
they took him into their exclusive ranks, be-
fore they discovered that he was only a pri-
vate soldier during his service.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

The one woman above all others for the vet-
erans was Mrs. John A. Logan. Whenever
and wherever her serene, arched face, with its
glorious crown of snow-white hair, appeared, all
was hushed, and every throat swelled with
cheers. It was enough to know that she was
to be at any place for everybody else to want
to be there, too. The affection of the comrades for
her grows stronger every year, and she has no
rival in their hearts.THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S WIFE.
The gracious womanliness of Mrs. Alger won
all hearts. She is a worthy helpmeet to her
grand husband. She has a fine presence, un-
failing tact, and produces the best impression
on everyone with whom she comes in contact.

PERSONAL.

Gen. E. Burr Grubb, of New Jersey, talked of
in connection with the position of Minister to Spain,
to succeed ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan, who
resigned a few months ago, and is now connected
with the World's Fair Executive Committee as
President. Gen. Grubb was a gallant soldier, and
ran for Governor of New Jersey last fall on the
Republican ticket, but was defeated by Gen. Ab-
bott. He would make an excellent Minister, being
one of the true type of American manhood.
Gen. Adam E. King, Consul-General to Paris,
left Baltimore on Thursday last for his post, ac-
companied by his wife and daughters. They were
the guests of Mrs. Frank Leslie for one day in New
York, and left on Saturday for Europe in the
Steamer La Champagne.Mrs. Thackeray has left her cottage at Cape May,
and joined her father, Gen. Sherman, at Bar Har-
bor, where he is the guest of Secretary and Mrs.
Blaire.The United States Steamer Despatch, with Sec-
retary Tracy, Vice-President Morton and Gen. Sher-
man on board, arrived at Bar Harbor, Me., last
Friday, from Boston, where these distinguished
people had been in attendance at the Grand Army
Encampment.A committee consisting of Gen. C. H. T. Collis
and Col. E. M. King, gave erected a booth at River-
side Park opposite Gen. Grant's tomb, where a
young lady will be in daily attendance to receive
subscriptions for the Grant monument fund, which
has now reached the sum of \$147,112.66.Hon. William Brewster, an ex-Senator from New
Hampshire, who died recently, was a general fa-
vorite among all the old soldiers. He was badly
wounded in the arm at Bull Run, and although the
Surgeons told him he refused to allow them to
perform the operation, and insisted on being placed
on his horse. He once refused to allow his troops
to board an overloaded transport, because he had
"brought those men from New Hampshire to fight,not to be drowned." A tyrannical superior gave
him orders to be killed, and he obeyed too well.
He built the house out of solid logs, and did not
even leave a door to enter by.Hon. James O'Donnell, who represents the Third
Congressional District of Michigan in the House of
Representatives, returned covered with glory from abroad
last week. It was to the effect that he had fallen
into a fortune of \$200,000 in Spain, and that
\$70,000 had been placed at his disposal, in order
that he might go to that country and take the nec-
essary legal steps to secure control of his heritage.
Mr. O'Donnell does not know who left him the
money. He says that one of his relatives went to
Spain and settled there, but had been lost sight of.
Mr. O'Donnell resides in Jackson, Mich., and he
went to the front in 1861 in the 1st Michigan Artil-
lery. He has been Mayor of Jackson, and is the
editor and proprietor of the Jackson Daily Citizen.
He came to Congress in 1885. Everybody congrat-
ulated him upon his good luck, for Comrade O'Don-
nell is a good fellow.Thomas F. Williams, of Ashcroft, Conn., Kan.,
who served as a Second Lieutenant in a Kansas
cavalry regiment, has just received a notice from
Washington informing him that a treasury note
payable to his order for \$25,000 will be forwarded
to him in a few days. Williams was wounded in
the battle of Wilson's Creek, and being no longer
fit for duty he was discharged in 1863, but by some
oversight he was not mustered out, and that for-
getful did not take steps until about a year ago.
He applied for back pay for the time he spent in
the service, and the date he was mustered out
nearly 30 years—and there being no law to
cover his case a special act of Congress was passed
in his behalf. Williams is a reputable business
man and a good citizen, and is already on the pen-
sion roll for \$72 a month.Among other nominations sent to the Senate
by the President is that of Maj. Merritt Barber, As-
sistant Adjutant-General, to be Lieutenant-Colonel
and Adjutant-General. This is a deserved
promotion. Lieut. Col. Barber, for he was con-
firmed by the Senate last week, enlisted as a private
in the 10th Vt. in 1862; was promoted First Lieuten-
ant the same year, and to Captain in 1864. He
was Assistant Adjutant-General in December,
1864, and was mustered out of the volunteer
service in September, 1865. He accepted the ap-
pointment of Second Lieutenant in the Regular
Army in 1866, and was made Captain of the 33rd
Inf. the same year. He was promoted Major and
Assistant Adjutant-General in 1884.Col. Samuel R. Horne, of West, Winsted, Conn.,
has been appointed Consul of the United States at
St. Thomas, West Indies. Col. Horne was a Cap-
tain in the 11th Conn., during the war of the
rebellion, and has been Department Commander
of the G.A.R. of Connecticut. He enlisted at the
beginning of the war in the 29th Conn., and was
killed, and participated in the first Bull Run battle.
At the expiration of his three months' service he
enlisted for three years in the 11th Conn., and
served nearly four years in that regiment, taking
part in many battles and campaigns, and was con-
firmed in his rank. He was promoted to a Captaincy
for bravery in action, and also served as Provost-
Marshal of the Eighteenth Corps on the staff of
Gen. Gibbon, and afterwards on the staff of E. O.
Cord. In the charge on Fort Fisher he was severely
wounded and fell upon his back, injuring his spine,
and he was complimented by Gen. Ord in General
Orders for bravery on that occasion. After his dis-
charge from the hospital he served as an Aid-
Camp to Gen. Sherman, and entered Richmond with
the Eighteenth Corps. He also served as Com-
mander of Palmer Post, 33, of Winsted, Department
of Connecticut.Col. H. H. Markham has been unanimously
nominated for Governor of California by the Re-
publican State Convention, held at San Francisco, 19
years ago, and was a member of the 22d Wis.
Patriotism runs in the family of Commander
Veazey. He has a daughter named Gettysburg
Veazey. She was born on that memorable first
day.A personal paragraph conveys the information
that Hannah Hamlin does more sewing and
catches fewer fish than any other man in Maine.
The venerable ex-Vice-President would make a
formidable candidate for admission to certain Ad-
miral's red-and-gun clubs.

Dr. W. H. H